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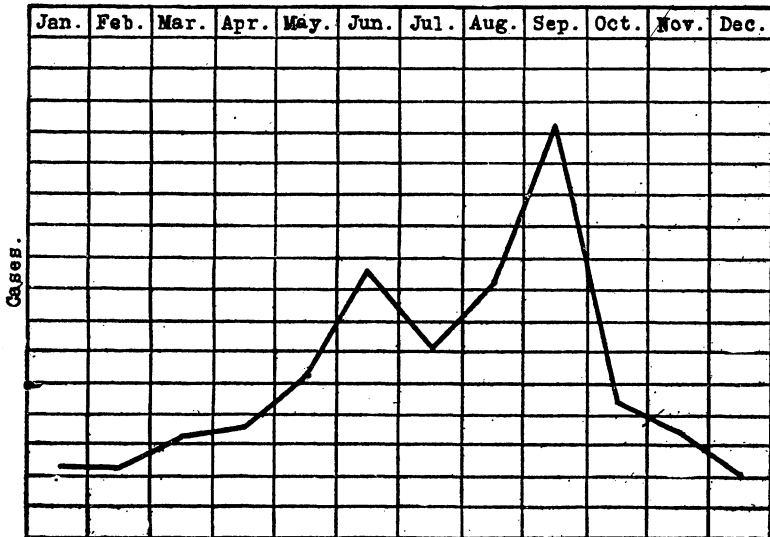
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Our Government is now rapidly making contracts for war goods of all kinds. Our factories, heretofore engaged largely on foreign orders, are now turning eagerly to the work required to maintain and equip our own forces. Now is the appropriate time to place this work upon a scientific basis and in accord with the principles of industrial physiology. I am sure that if such facts as I have been able only briefly here to present could be understood in all their significance by our producers of war supplies, the end of this latest and most terrible world struggle would be hastened.

MALARIA IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

PREVALENCE AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION, 1915 AND 1916.

The study of the prevalence and geographic distribution of malaria in the State of South Carolina was begun in 1913. Previous reports



Relative prevalence of malaria in South Carolina, by months, as indicated by the number of cases reported.

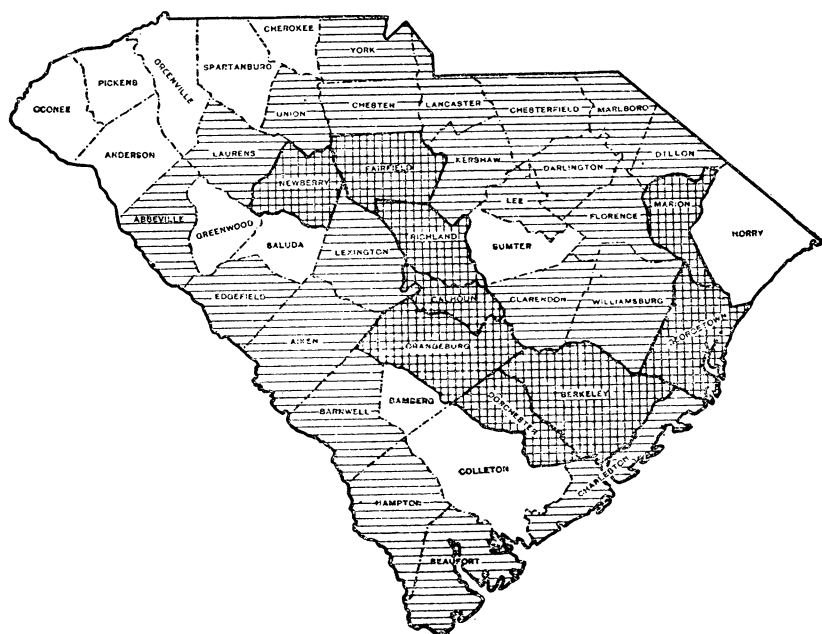
on this subject were published in the Public Health Reports of March 13, 1914, and May 28, 1915, and issued as reprints Nos. 172 and 277.

The physicians were circularized every three months during the calendar year 1915, and during the first, second, and fourth quarters of the year 1916, reply postal cards being used for the purpose.

Of the cards sent to the physicians, a little more than 12.5 per cent were returned. The number of cards sent out, the number of schedules returned, and the number of counties represented at each circularization are shown in Table 1.

It is to be borne in mind that the number of cases reported by the physicians does not show the cases that actually occurred, for an average of less than 13 per cent of the physicians returned the schedules. While there must have been many more cases of malaria in the State, the reports of the physicians on which this study is based are sufficient to show whether malaria was present or absent in the several counties, and reasonably accurately the relative intensity of the infection in the counties.

The cases reported throughout the State by months are shown in Table 2. The relative numbers of cases reported by months are shown in the chart.



Relative prevalence of malaria in South Carolina by counties in proportion to the population, as indicated by the number of cases reported.

The numbers of cases reported from the several counties of the State are given by race and year in Table 3.

The map above shows the relative prevalence of the disease in the several counties of the State, the heavier shaded counties being those in which the infection was heaviest, the unshaded counties those in which the infection was lightest, as indicated by the numbers of cases reported. The relative intensity of infection was determined by ascertaining the number of cases reported in each county during the period January 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, and October 1, 1916, to December 31, 1916, inclusive, per 1,000 population. The population used was that of the 1910 census, it being impracticable to use current estimates for the purpose.

TABLE 1.—Results of circularization of practicing physicians.

Period.	Inquiry cards sent to physicians.	Replies received.	Percentage of replies.	Counties represented in replies.	Counties not heard from.	Cases of malaria reported.
1915.						
January to March.....	3,825	611	15.97	43	1	763
April to June.....	1,275	131	10.27	36	8	1,732
July to September.....	1,275	166	13.02	35	9	2,743
October to December.....	1,275	137	10.75	35	9	1,004
1916.						
January to March.....	1,275	125	9.80	35	9	457
April to June.....	1,275	143	11.22	34	10	988
October to December.....	1,275	131	10.27	35	9	947

TABLE 2.—Cases of malaria reported by months.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1915.....	221	217	325	361	512	859	607	816	1,320	441	356	207
1916.....	102	121	234	197	290	501	.....	.....	.....	420	333	194

TABLE 3.—Cases reported by counties, by years, and by color.

County.	Calendar year 1915.			Jan. 1 to June 30 and Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1916.		
	White.	Colored.	Com-bined.	White.	Colored.	Com-bined.
Abbeville.....	80	72	152	.....	2	2
Albany.....	34	60	94	15	7	22
Anderson.....	14	7	21	14	9	23
Bamberg.....	6	6	12	.....	.....	.....
Barnwell.....	122	133	255	8	12	20
Beaufort.....	46	45	91	3	10	13
Berkeley.....	55	77	132	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun.....	63	62	155	25	50	75
Charleston.....	21	47	68	63	73	136
Cherokee.....	13	16	29	1	.....	1
Chester.....	145	138	283	62	77	139
Chesterhill.....	21	15	36	19	7	26
Clarendon.....	26	14	40	29	41	70
Columbia.....	16	10	26	.....	.....	.....
Darlington.....	62	73	135	33	69	102
Dillon.....	14	20	34	.....	.....	.....
Dorchester.....	25	30	55	80	23	103
Edgefield.....	12	42	54	8	15	23
Fairfield.....	164	206	370	54	75	129
Florence.....	21	57	78	8	43	51
Georgetown.....	59	166	165	34	61	95
Greenville.....	31	29	60	1	.....	1
Greenwood.....	16	20	36	8	5	13
Hampton.....	2	4	6	42	66	108
Horry.....	6	1	7	16	17	33
Kershaw.....	88	50	138	19	15	34
Lancaster.....	53	77	130	1	.....	1
Laurens.....	61	32	93	12	6	18
Lee.....	8	12	20	18	11	29
Lexington.....	118	61	179	63	18	81
Marion.....	189	251	440	27	30	57
Marlboro.....	26	33	59	20	23	43
Newberry.....	524	591	1,115	12	14	26
Oconee.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Orangeburg.....	393	399	792	283	192	475
Pickens.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Richland.....	204	225	429	61	116	177
Saluda.....	3	4	7	6	12	18
Spartanburg.....	63	14	77	88	10	107
Sumter.....	5	8	13	.....	36	36
Union.....	51	7	58	2	2	4
Williamsburg.....	40	79	119	6	6	12
York.....	124	49	173	55	32	87
Total.....	3,030	3,212	6,242	1,198	1,194	2,392

Five cases of hemoglobinuric fever were reported from Orangeburg County during the fourth quarter of 1916.